NOVA SCOTIA

Department of Finance

Consumer Price Index

1999

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

February 18, 1999

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
JANUARY 1999 Release

	Nova Scotia			Canada		
CPI & It's Component	**JAN. '99 Index**	**% Change from DEC.'98**	**% Change from JAN.'98**	**JAN. '99 Index**	**% Change from DEC.'98**	**% Change from JAN.'98**
All Items	108.2	-0.2	-0.5	108.9	0.2	0.6
Food	110.7	0.8	-1.1	111.1	1.3	1.3
Shelter	104.1	-0.5	-1.7	104.5	0.1	1.1
Household Operations & Furnishings	106.9	-0.6	0.0	107.9	0.1	-0.6
Clothing & Footwear	109.3	1.2	1.8	103.7	1.1	0.8
Transportation	117.7	-0.7	-1.8	120.2	-0.1	-0.9
Health & Personal Care	107.7	0.1	2.4	109.0	0.2	1.9
Recreation, Education & Reading	115.5	-0.8	1.4	115.5	-0.9	1.3
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	90.0	-0.1	3.4	93.7	0.3	3.5

HIGHLIGHTS (CHANGES SINCE DECEMBER 1998)

Cities

! Halifax Metro's January 1999 all-items CPI index of 107.7 (1992=100) experienced a -0.2 % change from last month, as well as compared to January 1998.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's all-items index was -0.2% from last month; it stood at -0.5% from January 1998.

! The key items affecting the decline in Nova Scotia's all-items index since last month were price decreases for:
-homeowners' maintenance and repair
-travel tours
-gasoline
-household textiles
-fuel oil
-new motor vehicles
-air transportation
-pet food

! Partially offsetting the declines were higher costs for:
-food (especially fresh vegetables, soft drinks and beef)
-men's and children's clothing

! From December 1998 to January 1999, the highest average price increases among provinces occurred in Ontario and Saskatchewan (+0.4%) while residents of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick benefited from the largest average price declines (-0.4%).

Canada

! In January 1999, Canadian consumers paid 0.6 % more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago. From December 1998 to January 1999, the CPI increased 0.2%.

! The increase in the CPI from last month was mainly due to higher prices for:
-food (particularly fresh produce)
-women's and men's clothing (return to regular prices after Christmas sales)

! Offsetting part of the total increase were declines in prices for:
-travel tours (prices down as they usually are at this time of year)
-air transportation (both airfares and the mix of seat classes bought by consumers)

NOVA SCOTIA

Department of Finance
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

March 19, 1999

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
FEBRUARY 1999 Release

	Nova Scotia			Canada		
CPI & It's Component	**FEB. '99 Index**	**% Change from JAN.'99**	**% Change from FEB.'98**	**FEB. '99 Index**	**% Change from JAN.'99**	**% Change from FEB.'98**
All Items	108.7	0.5	0.2	109.1	0.2	0.7
Food	111.1	0.4	0.3	110.5	-0.5	1.5
Shelter	104.5	0.4	-0.8	104.5	0.0	1.3
Household Operations & Furnishings	108.0	1.0	0.9	108.5	0.6	-0.2
Clothing & Footwear	110.9	1.5	2.2	104.4	0.7	0.5
Transportation	117.3	-0.3	-1.6	119.9	-0.2	-0.7
Health & Personal Care	108.7	0.9	3.5	109.2	0.2	2.0
Recreation, Education & Reading	116.6	1.0	1.7	116.8	1.1	0.7
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	90.3	0.3	1.3	93.7	0.0	1.8

HIGHLIGHTS (CHANGES SINCE JANUARY 1999)

Cities

! Halifax Metro's February 1999 all-items CPI index of 108.3 (1992=100) represented a month-to-month movement of +0.6 % and a 12-month change of +0.5%.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's all-items index was +0.5% from last month; it stood at +0.2% from February 1998.

! In February, prices rose for each of the major components except transportation. The main contributors were higher prices for:
-women's clothing
-food (particularly poultry and bakery products)
-packaged travel tours
-homeowners' maintenance and repairs and furniture

! Prices also rose for:
-personal care supplies and equipment
-new houses
-home entertainment equipment and services
-pet food and supplies
-household chemical products

! Notable price declines included:
-gasoline
-fuel oil
-children's clothing

! From January to February 1999, prices rose +0.5% in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the highest increase among provinces. The only decline among the provinces was in Alberta (-0.1%).

Canada

! In February 1999, Canadian consumers paid +0.7% more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago. With the exception of last month, this is the lowest monthly year-over-year increase since May 1962, except for the period February 1994-January 1995 when the annual price increases in the CPI were low due to tobacco tax reductions. From January to February 1999, the CPI increased +0.2%.

! The increase in the CPI from last month was mainly due to higher prices for:
-travel tour packages (in line with January to February increases of previous years)
-traveller accommodation (normal pattern of past few years)
-women's clothing (sales season ended)

! Offsetting part of the total increase were declines in prices for:
-fresh produce
-gasoline (competitive pricing)

NOVA SCOTIA **Department of Finance**
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

April 21, 1999

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
MARCH 1999 Release

CPI & It's Component	Nova Scotia MAR. '99 Index	Nova Scotia % Change from. FEB.'99	Nova Scotia % Change from MAR.'98	Canada MAR. '99 Index	Canada % Change from FEB.'99	Canada % Change from MAR.'98
All Items	108.7	0.0	0.1	109.5	0.4	1.0
Food	110.2	-0.8	-0.5	110.7	0.2	1.4
Shelter	104.2	-0.3	-0.8	104.5	0.0	1.1
Household Operations & Furnishings	107.8	-0.2	0.7	108.7	0.2	0.2
Clothing & Footwear	113.9	2.7	3.4	106.2	1.7	1.4
Transportation	117.7	0.3	-1.0	121.3	1.2	0.8
Health & Personal Care	108.1	-0.6	1.7	109.2	0.0	1.9
Recreation, Education & Reading	116.8	0.2	0.9	117.3	0.4	0.8
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	90.3	0.0	0.9	93.7	0.0	1.7

HIGHLIGHTS (CHANGES SINCE FEBRUARY 1999)

Cities

! Halifax Metro's March 1999 all-items CPI index of 108.3 (1992=100) represented no change in the month-to-month movement and a 12-month change of 0.3%.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's overall price index did not rise in March; it stood at +0.1% from March 1998.

! Increases were noted particularly for:
-clothing
-air transportation
-travel tours
-homeowners' maintenance & repairs
-pork
-window coverings

! The biggest offsetting influences came from declines in:
-food (particularly fresh fruit and non-alcoholic beverages)
-fuel oil
-sporting & athletic equipment
-personal care supplies & equipment
-pet food & supplies
-bedding & household textiles
-motor vehicle rentals

! Since March 1998, the highest average price increases among provinces were faced by residents of Alberta (+1.9%), while residents of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick faced no change in their all-items indexes (0.0%).

Canada

! From February to March 1999, all-items CPI rose 0.4% in Canada; Canadians paid 1.0% more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago.

! The increase in the CPI from last month was mainly due to higher prices for:
-gasoline (its largest monthly gain since August 1997, +4.7%)
-air transportation (higher rates for domestic, transborder and transatlantic flights)
-men's & women's clothing (introduction of the new season's clothing lines)
-travel tours (similar to February/march increases seen in past years)

! Offsetting part of the total increase were declines in prices for:
-fresh fruit, fresh and frozen chicken (increased marketing of chicken to compete with falling prices for pork)
-fuel oil (competition and lower wholesale prices, continuing a general downward trend that began in March 1997)

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NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

May 21, 1999

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
APRIL 1999 Release

CPI by Component	Nova Scotia APR. '99 Index	Nova Scotia % Change from. MAR.'99	Nova Scotia % Change from APR.'98	Canada APR. '99 Index	Canada % Change from MAR.'99	Canada % Change from APR.'98
All Items	109.7	0.9	1.2	110.1	0.5	1.7
Food	111.5	1.2	0.9	110.9	0.2	1.8
Shelter	105.7	1.4	0.7	104.8	0.3	1.3
Household Operations & Furnishings	108.5	0.6	1.3	108.8	0.1	0.4
Clothing & Footwear	114.5	0.5	4.5	105.8	-0.4	1.9
Transportation	119.2	1.3	1.5	123.6	1.9	2.8
Health & Personal Care	109.1	0.9	2.2	110.0	0.7	2.1
Recreation, Education & Reading	116.9	0.1	0.8	117.7	0.3	1.1
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	90.5	0.2	1.0	94.0	0.3	2.0

HIGHLIGHTS (CHANGES SINCE MARCH 1999)

Cities

! Halifax Metro's April 1999 all-items CPI index of 109.3 (1992=100) represented a month-to-month movement of +0.9% and a 12-month change of 1.4%.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's overall price index rose 0.9% in April; it rose 1.2% over April 1998.

! Increases were noted particularly for:
-gasoline and fuel oil
-fresh fruit, potatoes and other fresh vegetables
-men's pants, coats and jackets
-non-alcoholic beverages
-homeowners' maintenance and repairs

! The biggest offsetting influences came from declines in:
-automobiles (primarily due to reduction in the provincial sales tax on autos in April)
-fresh and frozen pork, chicken, lettuce
-children's clothing (especially pants, dresses and suits
-women's underwear, sleepwear and hosiery
-window coverings

! Since April 1998, Manitoba registered the largest provincial CPI increase (+2.0%) while PEI had the smallest increase (+0.1%).

Canada

! From March to April 1999, all-items CPI rose 0.5% in Canada; Canadians paid 1.7% more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago.

! The increase in the CPI from last month was mainly due to higher prices for:
-gasoline and fuel oil (influenced by increase in world prices of crude oil)
-fresh fruit
-homeowners' maintenance and repairs
-traveller accommodation (prices rise in spring due to increased demand)

! Offsetting part of the total increase were declines in prices for:
-natural gas (usual April occurrence with move to summer rate schedules)
-women's clothing (blouses, summer skirts and pants, raincoats, dresses and hosiery--mainly attributable to sale prices)
-fresh vegetables, ham and bacon (ample supply of pork and increased marketing for Easter Holiday)

NOVA SCOTIA

Department of Finance
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

June 18, 1999

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
MAY 1999 Release

CPI by Component	Nova Scotia MAY '99 Index	Nova Scotia % Change from. APR.'99	Nova Scotia % Change from MAY.'98	Canada MAY '99 Index	Canada % Change from APR.'99	Canada % Change from MAY'98
All Items	109.9	0.2	1.3	110.4	0.3	1.6
Food	112.0	0.4	1.4	111.1	0.2	1.6
Shelter	105.6	-0.1	0.6	104.6	-0.2	1.1
Household Operations & Furnishings	108.7	0.2	1.5	109.1	0.3	0.6
Clothing & Footwear	113.4	-1.0	3.0	104.9	-0.9	1.7
Transportation	119.9	0.6	2.3	124.1	0.4	2.8
Health & Personal Care	108.7	-0.4	1.5	110.4	0.4	2.0
Recreation, Education & Reading	117.3	0.3	0.4	119.6	1.6	1.1
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	90.8	0.3	1.2	94.7	0.7	2.3

HIGHLIGHTS (CHANGES SINCE APRIL 1999)

Cities

! Halifax Metro's May 1999 all-items CPI index of 109.4 (1992=100) represented a month-to-month movement of + 0.1% and a 12-month change of +1.4%.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's overall price index rose 0.2% in May; it rose 1.3% over May 1998.

! Increases were noted particularly for:
-gasoline
-food purchased from restaurants, fresh/frozen pork and chicken, processed meat, cereal grains and cereal products
-purchase and operation of recreational vehicles
-children's clothing
-cigarettes
-other household goods and services
-traveller accommodation
-inter-city transportation

! The biggest offsetting influences came from declines in:
-women's and men's clothing, footwear
-served alcoholic beverages
-dairy products, fresh vegetables, non-alcoholic beverages
-homeowners' maintenance and repairs
-kitchen utensils, tableware and flatware
-recreational equipment

! Since May 1998, among provincial CPIs Alberta registered the largest increase (+2.2%), while British Columbia had the smallest increase (+0.7%). From April to May, Alberta also led the increases among the provinces, with a 0.7% rise in the all-items index. No province registered an overall price decline, although the all-items index for Prince Edward Island was unchanged.

Canada

! From April to May 1999, all-items CPI rose 0.3% in Canada; Canadians paid 1.6% more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago.

! The increase in the CPI from last month was mainly due to higher prices for:
-traveller accommodation (seasonal strong demand in Ont., Alta. and B.C. led to higher room rates for hotels and motels)
-gasoline

! Offsetting part of the total increase were declines in prices for:
-women's clothing (various items were available at sale prices)
-homeowners' maintenance and repairs
-bakery products (seasonal promotions offered on bread and rolls)

NOVA SCOTIA

Department of Finance
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

July 16, 1999

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
JUNE 1999 Release

	Nova Scotia			Canada		
CPI by Component	**JUNE '99 Index**	**% Change from MAY'99**	**% Change from JUNE'98**	**JUNE '99 Index**	**% Change from MAY'99**	**% Change from JUNE'98**
All Items	110.0	0.1	1.5	110.5	0.1	1.6
Food	111.7	-0.3	0.6	111.5	0.4	1.2
Shelter	105.6	0.0	0.7	104.7	0.1	1.2
Household Operations & Furnishings	108.1	-0.6	0.9	109.2	0.1	1.1
Clothing & Footwear	114.1	0.6	6.1	104.5	-0.4	1.3
Transportation	120.4	0.4	2.4	123.7	-0.3	2.5
Health & Personal Care	108.7	0.0	1.2	110.5	0.1	2.1
Recreation, Education & Reading	118.1	0.7	1.3	120.6	0.8	1.8
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	90.9	0.1	1.3	94.7	0.0	2.3

HIGHLIGHTS

Cities

! Halifax Metro's June 1999 all-items CPI index of 109.5 (1992=100) represented a month-to-month movement of +0.1 % and a 12-month change of +1.5%.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's overall price index rose + 0.1% in June; it rose +1.5% over June 1998.

! Since last month increases were noted particularly for:
-travellers accommodation
-gasoline
-processed meat
-footwear
-other increases were recorded for fresh/frozen beef, fresh vegetables, non-alcoholic beverages, kitchen utensils, tableware/flatware, owned accommodation, other household goods/service, women's clothing, paper, plastic and foil supplies and clothing accessories and jewellery.

! The biggest offsetting influences came from declines in:
-furniture prices
-bakery and other cereal products, fresh/frozen chicken, fresh fruit
-recreational equipment and services
-men's clothing
-reading material and other printed matter
-inter-city transportation

! The 12-month change in all-items among the provinces and territories was greatest in Ontario and Manitoba (both +1.9%), whereas Yellowknife showed the lowest increase (+0.6).

Canada

! From May to June 1999, all-items CPI rose a moderate +0.1% in Canada; Canadians paid +1.6% more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago.

! The increase in the CPI from last month was mainly due to higher prices for:
-traveller accommodation costs (strong demand of the summer vacation period)
-some food items (fresh potatoes and other vegetables, confectionery items and stronger demand for beef during barbeque season)

! Offsetting part of the total increase were declines in prices for:
-gasoline
-men's clothing
-fresh fruit prices (local crops became available)

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

August 18, 1999

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
JULY 1999 Release

CPI by Component	Nova Scotia			Canada		
	JULY '99 Index	% Change from. JUNE'99	% Change from JULY'98	JULY '99 Index	% Change from JUNE'99	% Change from JULY'98
All Items	110.1	0.1	1.5	110.8	0.3	1.8
Food	112.2	0.4	2.0	111.3	-0.2	1.3
Shelter	105.9	0.3	0.8	104.8	0.1	1.2
Household Operations & Furnishings	108.0	-0.1	0.2	109.2	0.0	1.1
Clothing & Footwear	112.1	-1.8	3.6	104.5	0.0	1.9
Transportation	120.3	-0.1	2.4	124.9	1.0	3.7
Health & Personal Care	108.6	-0.1	0.9	110.5	0.0	1.9
Recreation, Education & Reading	118.7	0.5	1.2	121.6	0.8	1.8
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	90.9	0.0	1.2	94.7	0.0	2.0

HIGHLIGHTS

Cities

! Halifax Metro's July 1999 all-items CPI index of 109.6 (1992=100) represented a month-to-month movement of +0.1 % and a 12-month change of +1.5%.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's overall price index rose + 0.1% in July; it rose +1.5% over July 1998.

! Since last month price increases were most notable for:
-travellers accommodation
-owned accommodation
-fresh vegetables, food purchased from restaurants, fresh & frozen chicken, fresh fruit, sugar and confectionery items
-inter-city transportation
-gasoline
-men's clothing
-household textiles

! Offsetting influences came from lower prices for:
-women's clothing, footwear
-new automotive vehicles
-fresh & frozen meat, non-alcoholic beverages, bakery products, processed meat, fish & other seafood
-household goods & services
-automotive vehicle parts, maintenance & repairs
-recreational equipment & services
-household chemical products

! Compared with July 1998, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta each had the largest CPI increases among the provinces at +2.1%. Saskatchewan had the smallest annual CPI increase at +1.2%

Canada

! Between June and July 1999, all-items CPI rose +0.3% in Canada; Canadians paid +1.8% more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago.

! The increase in the CPI from last month was mainly due to higher prices for:
-gasoline prices were the main reason for July's monthly increase (fluctuating prices for crude oil)
-traveller accommodation (peak tourist season rates)
-air transportation (seasonal increases in demand for travel to transatlantic, Caribbean and domestic destinations)

! Offsetting part of the total increase were declines in prices for:
-new vehicles (July discounts by manufacturers and Canadian dealerships prior to fall arrival of next year's models)
-food (drop in prices for fresh fruit & vegetables--good weather and local crops-- and confectionery products)
-shoes (promotional sales for all types of shoes)

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

September 17, 1999

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
AUGUST 1999 Release

	Nova Scotia			Canada		
CPI by Component	**AUG. '99 Index**	**% Change from. JULY'99**	**% Change from AUG.'98**	**AUG. '99 Index**	**% Change from JULY'99**	**% Change from AUG.'98**
All Items	111.1	0.9	2.3	111.1	0.3	2.1
Food	111.8	-0.4	1.1	110.4	-0.8	1.1
Shelter	107.0	1.0	2.2	105.0	0.2	1.3
Household Operations & Furnishings	108.0	0.0	0.3	109.1	-0.1	1.1
Clothing & Footwear	115.6	3.1	5.2	106.3	1.7	1.5
Transportation	123.5	2.8	4.9	126.4	1.4	5.2
Health & Personal Care	108.7	0.1	1.1	110.5	0.0	1.9
Recreation, Education & Reading	118.8	0.1	1.5	121.7	0.1	2.0
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	91.0	0.1	1.3	94.6	-0.1	1.7

HIGHLIGHTS

Cities

! Halifax Metro's August 1999 all-items CPI of 110.5 (1992=100) represented a month-to-month movement of 0.8 % and a 12-month change of 2.2%.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's overall price index rose 0.9% in August; it increased 2.3 % over August 1998.

! Since last month advancement in the CPI was driven by:
-the largest price increase for gasoline across the country; a jump in fuel oil prices also exerted a major upward impact.
-increases in clothing and footwear prices
-selected homeowners' charges (replacement costs, insurance premiums and maintenance and repairs)

! Moderating the overall advance in the index:
-drop in food prices (notably for fresh vegetables and chicken)
-lower prices for paper, plastic and foil supplies
-lower cost of household textiles

! From July to August 1999, changes in provincial CPI's varied from a drop of 0.2% in British Columbia to a rise of 0.9% in Nova Scotia.

Canada

! From July to August 1999, all-items CPI rose a moderate 0.3% in Canada (a monthly rate of increase identical to that of July) , Canadians paid 2.1% more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago.

! The main causes for the rise in CPI from last month:
-energy (largely attributable to increases in gasoline prices, fuel oil and natural gas explained by a short supply of natural gas in Western Canada and the prospect of growing demand for natural gas in the US over the coming winter months)
-clothing and footwear (higher seasonal prices for women's clothing and for footwear as prices returned to normal after previous months' sales)

! Offsetting part of the total increase were declines in prices for:
-food purchased from stores (largely attributable to a seasonal decrease in price of fresh vegetables, fresh fruit and a larger supply of local crops in August due to good weather conditions)

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

October 15, 1999

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
SEPTEMBER 1999 Release

CPI by Component	Nova Scotia			Canada		
	SEPT. '99 Index	% Change from AUG.'99	% Change from SEPT.'98	SEPT. '99 Index	% Change from AUG.'99	% Change from SEPT.'98
All Items	111.6	0.5	3.9	111.4	0.3	2.6
Food	110.9	-0.8	1.2	109.8	-0.5	1.4
Shelter	108.3	1.2	7.1	105.6	0.6	1.9
Household Operations & Furnishings	109.3	1.2	2.0	109.5	0.4	0.9
Clothing & Footwear	117.7	1.8	6.2	107.2	0.8	2.7
Transportation	123.3	-0.2	4.8	127.0	0.5	5.9
Health & Personal Care	108.4	-0.3	1.1	110.6	0.1	1.9
Recreation, Education & Reading	120.4	1.3	3.0	122.4	0.6	2.9
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	91.0	0.0	1.3	94.6	0.0	1.5
Energy	114.5	1.4	19.3	115.4	1.4	12.5

HIGHLIGHTS

Cities

! Halifax Metro's September 1999 all-items CPI index of 111.0 (1992=100) represented a month-to-month movement of 0.5 % and a 12-month change of 3.6 %.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's overall monthly price index rose 0.5 % in September; it increased 3.9 % over August 1998.

! Since last month increases were noted particularly for:
-price increases for fuel oil.
-significant increases in clothing and footwear, tuition fees, furniture, and household textiles exerted a major upward impact on the index.
-increases were also experienced for owned accommodation, fresh and frozen poultry, tourist accommodations, processed meats, restaurants meals, and other recreational services.

! The biggest offsetting influences came from declines in:
-a decline in food prices (including fresh fruit and vegetables, dairy products, and confectionary items).
-a drop in the price of gasoline.
-lower costs for personal care supplies and equipment.

! The 12-month change in all-items among the provinces and territories was greatest in Nova Scotia which experienced a 3.9% increase. Alberta (3.5%) and New Brunswick(3.2%) also experienced year over year change in excess of 3%. The lowest 12 month increase was in British Columbia which had a 12 month increase of 2.0%.

Canada

! From August to September 1999, all-items CPI rose a moderate 0.3 % in Canada; Canadians paid 2.6 % more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago.

! The increase in the CPI from last month was mainly due to higher prices for:
-gasoline, fuel oil, and natural gas.
-tuition fees resulting from reductions in university funding by provincial governments.
-owned accommodations including higher costs for maintenance and repair, mortgage interest costs, and replacement costs.
-furniture costs due to the end of widespread sales.
-all footwear categories, particularly women's footwear.

! Offsetting part of the total increase were declines in prices for:
-fresh fruit and vegetables due to the availability of local crops.
-traveller accommodations as the peak tourist season comes to an end.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

November 19, 1999

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
OCTOBER 1999 Release

CPI by Component	Nova Scotia			Canada		
	OCT. '99 Index	% Change from. SEPT.'99	% Change from OCT.'98	OCT. '99 Index	% Change from SEPT.'99	% Change from OCT.'98
All Items	111.7	0.1	2.8	111.5	0.1	2.3
Food	110.8	-0.1	0.7	109.9	0.1	1.3
Shelter	108.9	0.6	4.1	105.8	0.2	1.5
Household Operations & Furnishings	107.9	-1.3	0.7	109.6	0.1	1.5
Clothing & Footwear	117.0	-0.6	2.9	107.3	0.1	1.1
Transportation	124.0	0.6	5.4	127.1	0.1	5.5
Health & Personal Care	108.7	0.3	0.9	110.6	0.0	1.7
Recreation, Education & Reading	120.6	0.2	2.9	122.0	-0.3	2.4
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	91.0	0.0	0.9	94.6	0.0	1.4
Energy	*116.6*	*1.8*	*11.8*	*116.8*	*1.2*	*11.5*

HIGHLIGHTS

Cities

! Halifax Metro's October 1999 all-items CPI index of 111.1 (1992=100) represented a month-to-month movement of 0.1 % and a 12-month change of 2.7 %.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's overall monthly price index rose 0.1 % in October; it increased 2.8 % over October 1998.

! Since last month increases were noted particularly for:
-Gasoline, and fuel oil and other fuel prices
-recreational equipment and services (excluding vehicles), bakery products, homeowners' replacement cost,
-sugar and confectionery items, men's clothing, and personal care supplies and equipment

! The biggest offsetting influences came from declines in:
-paper, plastic and foil supplies; household equipment; furniture;
-traveller accommodation; non-alcoholic beverages; footwear; homeowner's maintenance and repairs;
-food purchased from restaurants; fresh vegetables; women's and children's clothing; and inter-city transportation

! The 12-month change in all-items among the provinces and territories was greatest in Alberta (3.6%) and lowest in British Columbia (1.5%).

Canada

! From September to October 1999, all-items CPI rose a moderate 0.1 % in Canada: Canadians paid 2.3 % more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago.

! The increase in the CPI from last month was mainly due to higher prices for:
-energy prices, bakery products, fresh vegetables

! Offsetting part of the total increase were declines in prices for:
-traveller accommodation, women's clothing, owned accommodation

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

December 17, 1999

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
NOVEMBER 1999 Release

	Nova Scotia			Canada		
CPI by Component	**NOV. '99 Index**	**% Change from. OCT.'99**	**% Change from NOV.'98**	**NOV. '99 Index**	**% Change from OCT.'99**	**% Change from NOV.'98**
All Items	112.0	0.3	3.0	111.4	-0.1	2.2
Food	111.9	1.0	1.5	110.6	0.6	0.8
Shelter	109.1	0.2	4.3	105.9	0.1	1.6
Household Operations & Furnishings	108.5	0.6	1.3	109.5	-0.1	1.5
Clothing & Footwear	117.0	0.0	4.7	105.4	-1.8	0.9
Transportation	124.8	0.6	4.7	127.3	0.2	5.1
Health & Personal Care	108.5	-0.2	0.9	110.5	-0.1	1.5
Recreation, Education & Reading	118.9	-1.4	2.1	120.3	-1.4	2.6
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	91.8	0.9	2.0	95.1	0.5	1.7
Energy	*116.9*	*0.3*	*12.6*	*115.8*	*-0.9*	*11.2*

HIGHLIGHTS

Cities

! Halifax Metro's November 1999 all-items CPI index of 111.4 (1992=100) represented a month-to-month movement of 0.3 % and a 12-month change of 3.0%.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's overall monthly price index rose 0.3% in November; it increased 3.0% over November 1998.

! Since last month increases were noted particularly for:
-purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles
-other food products, vegetables and vegetable preparations, fresh and frozen meat, food purchased from restaurants
-household equipment, household operations, fuel oil, owned accommodations
-men's clothing
-cigarettes

! Partially offsetting price declines were registered for:
-traveller accommodation
-women's clothing, clothing accessories and jewellery
-homeowners' maintenance and repairs, household textiles
-automotive vehicle maintenance and repair services

! The 12-month change in all-items among the provinces and territories was greatest in Alberta (3.1%) and lowest in Yellowknife (1.2%).

Canada

! From October to November 1999, all-items CPI dropped slightly (0.1%) in Canada marking the first decline since December 1998; Canadians paid 2.2% more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago.

! The most important factors in the decline in the CPI from last month were lower prices for:
-traveller accommodation (low tourist season brought lower prices for the third consecutive month)
-clothing and footwear (biggest decreases observed for women's clothing)
-gasoline (decreases in price of crude oil registered in October and intense competition among retailers–declines registered in all provinces except PEI)

! Higher prices were noted for:
-auto vehicles (price changes between the old and new model year)
-fresh fruit and vegetables (reduced supplies of local produce shifted to higher priced imports)

NOVA SCOTIA

Department of Finance
Fiscal & Economic Policy
Statistics

January 21,2000

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1992 = 100
DECEMBER 1999 Release

	Nova Scotia			Canada		
CPI by Component	**DEC. '99 Index**	**% Change from NOV.'99**	**% Change from DEC.'98**	**DEC. '99 Index**	**% Change from NOV.'99**	**% Change from DEC.'98**
All Items	112.0	0.0	3.3	111.5	0.1	2.6
Food	111.8	-0.1	1.8	110.9	0.3	1.1
Shelter	110.4	1.2	5.5	106.4	0.5	1.9
Household Operations & Furnishings	108.0	-0.5	0.5	109.2	-0.3	1.3
Clothing & Footwear	110.4	-5.6	2.2	103.4	-1.9	0.8
Transportation	126.0	1.0	6.3	128.3	0.8	6.7
Health & Personal Care	108.8	0.3	1.1	110.8	0.3	1.8
Recreation, Education & Reading	117.8	-0.9	1.2	119.4	-0.7	2.5
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	93.0	1.3	3.2	95.9	0.8	2.7
Energy	*120.6*	*3.2*	*18.2*	*118.4*	*2.2*	*15.1*

HIGHLIGHTS

Cities

! Halifax Metro's December 1999 all-items CPI index of 111.2 (1992=100) represented a month-to-month movement of -0.2 % and a 12-month change of 3.1 %.

Nova Scotia

! Nova Scotia's overall monthly price index was unchanged in December; it increased 3.3% over December 1998.

! Since last month price declines of particular note included:
-clothing and footwear
-recreation
-household equipment
-fruit and fruit preparations, nuts, sugar and confectionery items, bakery and other cereal products, fresh and frozen meat
-education
-reading

! Offsetting increases were recorded for:
-fuel oil and gasoline
-owned accommodation
-vegetable and vegetable preparations
-inter-city transportation
-cigarettes, non-alcoholic beverages
-personal care supplies and equipment
-household textiles
-rent

! The 12-month change in all-items among the provinces ranged from a low of 1.7% for British Columbia to a high of 3.3% for Nova Scotia and Alberta.

Canada

! From November to December 1999, all-items CPI rose a moderate 0.1% in Canada; Canadians paid 2.6 % more for the goods and services contained in the CPI basket than they did a year ago. Canada's annual CPI average for 1999 was 1.7% higher than the 1998 average.

! The increase in the CPI from last month was mainly due to higher prices for:
-gas prices (increases across the country except BC and Whitehorse), continuing rise in crude oil prices, natural gas (introduction of winter rates and increased gas costs passed along by distributors)
-air transportation (fare increases on some domestic and transatlantic routes)

! Offsetting part of the total increase were declines in prices for:
-clothing and footwear (widespread sales)
-traveller accommodation (seasonal pattern of the past five years)
-household furnishings (scattered sales pricing